Chicago Tribune.

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Our New York Midnight Dispatch—Additional Foreign News—Washington and Southern News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional and General.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1865.

The following is the full text of Gen. Butler's stirring farewell order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, JAN. 10, '65.

Soldiers of the Army of the James:

Your Commander relieved, by order of the President, from command, takes leave of you. His field has extorted praises from the unwilling; you have endured the privations of the camp and the difficult attention of vets for the amendment, and can thus only bring the number of votes up to 120, while there are 60 against us. If four Democrats would change to-night, or it might would absent themselves, we could pass it by a majority of 1, but otherwise Changes may possibly occur, but they are scarcely expected. At least three Democrats are certain to be absent, so that three votes could be persuaded to do the same, we would be safe. Half a dozen members are in the city of Washington to-night, who, if they could be right of the second division of the 24th army corps. The morning was very dark and the attacking party approached cautiously behind an old abattis until they were almost at our line ere our picket fires were made distinguishable. The men fired their pieces and ran back towards the reserve, but the rebels were so close to them, and being dressed in gray, our men form could not be distinguished from our own men, and consequently were not fired on as they retired, taking nine men with them and wounding one of the 20th New York.

The object of the expedition was to be to obtain food and clothing, as they at once demanded the knapsacks and blankets of our soldiers, few of which they got, however. Our men go on picket duty for twenty-four hours, and only carrying one day's rations with them, taking no knapsacks or blankets. The rebels, therefore, only succeeded in getting a few haversacks. To-day one of the haversacks was taken by one of the rebels to show our boys that they had gained some of them.

Our boys swear vengeance against the raiders, and are anxiously waiting for an opportunity to pay them back double. On the other part of the line not a gun has been fired for some days.

The weather has again changed from being very cold to rain, and the prospect to-night is, that we shall have nothing but mud for a week to come.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 11.—Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden was elected United States Senator to-day, for six years from the 4th of March next. In the Senate Mr. Fessenden had twenty-seven votes, and in the House 116, to twenty-three for Hon. W. P. Haines, Democrat.

Nathan A. Farwell was elected for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr Fessenden, to take charge of the Treasury Department.

From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The Agricultural Board have fixed upon the 3d of Monday of September, and five days thereafter, as the time for holding the next State Fair, and appointed Col. Wm. P. Jacksonville, as General Superintendent. The Board is now receiving the premium list and arranging the committees.

The proprietors of the *Prairie Farmer*, of Chicago, have purchased the *Illinois Farmer*, of this city, and will merge the latter into the former.

The following appointments by Gov. Oglesby are semi-officially announced:

Sheridan Wait, of Decatur, for Canal Commissioner, vice M. H. Cassell.

Andrew Shuman, of Chicago, for State Penitentiary Commissioner, vice Eastman.

Mr. Haines, of McLean, and Mr. Logan, of Whiteside, will probably be appointed Fund Commissioners, the former being three members of that Board.

A large delegation of Circuit Clerks and other Courts of Record, held a meeting this afternoon in the Court House. They adopted a draft of law, with a view to have a bill passed at the Legislature, increasing the old rates.

JOHN B. FIT,
Provost Marshal General.

The above needs no by first advertising for bids for accounts of former enlistments, and also for accounts of deceased soldiers. Bids will not be received by us until accounts since the 19th inst.

THE DESERT SISTER.

The growing daily more numerous, to the support system in operation from the Canadian railroads is not to those who desert to the enemy's country, but that it is actually a serious the general interests of our trade and necessary communications between the East and the West. Were this only confined to the Canada line, it might be overlooked by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad companies at the border railroad men might be some plea in favor of their rule, but it would even then be hard to forget the existence of climbing over or under freight trains, and made to enter heavy loss to the Northern railroads. There is one at the American side who is demanding the money, and who should be looked to now. If he does not return in kind to the Government. Such impertinent links have the name railroads become in the great lines connecting the West with the the embargo rests with heavy sections of country and con- line of railroad. Under the pretext of protecting over the Canadian at a season when for months of millions of the frontier could now a natural bridge, and where at points, at all seasons, skirts can land passengers unobserved on American to speak of trade tracts where the

division is only an imaginary line, should all go to expose the absurdity of expecting any practical result for good from a prohibitory toll on railroad passengers. The people of all loyal communities are slow to take offense at any public measure, however oppressive, that is really designed to further our interests in this struggle. It was supposed the restriction in question would be but temporary, and so to be borne without complaint. Has not an endless embargo been long enough sustained? Has one particle of benefit thus far resulted from the stricture?

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Immediate Emancipation Decreed in Missouri—Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The event of to-day is the passage of an Immediate Emancipation Ordinance by a majority of sixty to four. Among the four is the Blair delegate to the Baltimore convention. The following is the ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in convention assembled, That hereafter in this State, there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and ALL PERSONS HELD TO SERVICE OR LABOR AS SLAVES ARE HEREBY DECLARED FREE.

The action of the Convention was sent to President Lincoln by the President of the Convention. The Convention immediately adjourned, when the Hutchinson family entered and sang a variety of patriotic airs. Flags have been run out, and the city is quite rejoiced.

Gov. Fletcher will proclaim emancipation officially.

Gen. Fisk reports the killing of Capt. Childs and several of his gang, lately, who have been plundering Union men in Adrian county. Official information has been received at Department headquarter by Maj. Gen. Dodge to the effect that Col. Phelps, of the 2d Arkansas cavalry, has just returned from a scout, in which he passed through Powhatitan, Pocohontas, Poplar Bluff, and several counties in Northern Arkansas. During this expedition he had several skirmishes with guerillas and bodies of the enemy, in which he killed ten and captured forty-seven, with a small loss. Gen Reeves, the rebel who shot Major Wilson and his five men after their surrender at Pilot Knob, narrowly escaped capture. As it was his Quartermaster fell into Col. Phelps' hands, and one of his captains who was in company with him was killed. The outlaw himself only escaped by running off half-dressed into a swamp and swimming Black river.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—In the Missouri Constitutional Convention, yesterday, several ordinances for the immediate abolishment of slavery were offered, and amendments proposed hereto, for the speedy establishment of a new system of banking, appropriating a large proportion of the State revenue to the support of common schools, to be open to all, granting the right of suffrage to negroes and mulattoes conditionally, disfranchising all those who have aided the rebellion, refused to support the Government since the March 4th, 1861, and failed to respond when called upon, or who have been placed under bond or required to take an oath of allegiance. An amendment is also proposed, vacating all Judges seats in the State, from the Supreme Bench down, of provisions of the Constitution for the appointment of Judges by the Governor of the State. The Convention is also instructed by the committee on the subject to report to-day an ordinance for the immediate abolition of slavery in this State.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature, yesterday, to repeal all laws encouraging slavery in Missouri.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Herald's* Springfield, Mo., correspondent says the Union gains rions have been withdrawn from all posts south of that place, so far as Fort Smith, by order of Gen. Canby.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

State, Local and Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Under the direction of the Provost Marshal, the city will hereafter be divided by wards. This announcement gives great satisfaction. Time has been given for correction of the enrollment lists, and order to that effect be made to fill the quota by volunteers. The City Council offers a liberal bounty and subscriptions are being taken up in wards to increase it.

The recent terrible punishment of bounty jumpers does not have the effect of fully stopping this disgraceful crime. Arrests are made almost daily, and but little leniency will be shown to those found guilty.

Col. James Burges has been appointed general recruiting officer for the 6th District, and Charles R. Ellis in the 11th.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Trial of the Chicago Conspirators.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday January 11.

The Court Martial for the trial of the Chicago conspiracy case, met this afternoon in the Grand Jury room at the Court House. The orders convening and detailing the Court were read by the Judge Advocate, after which the prisoners, Sanford no objection to the detail of the Court. The prisoners were then arraigned on the charges and specifications. Col. Sanford, on behalf of the prisoners, asked that the trial be postponed for one week, in order to enable counsel to be present. The Judge Advocate objected to the postponement, and the Court decided to proceed with the trial. The prisoners then pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications. The Judge Advocate then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution, and will probably occupy the whole of to-morrow in doing so.

From the Far West.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—Dispatches from the West say the Indians at last accounts were on the Republican River, extending southward. Troops were concentrating for pursuit. Advices from Fort Kearney say the overland mail stage was fired into from Julesburg's Bluff to Valley Station, and perhaps beyond. The Indians so largely outnumbered the troops that offensive operations cannot at present be prosecuted with much chance of success.

The Great Louisville Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The remains of two bodies discovered to-day among the debris of the Galt House fire, are not yet identified.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The Massachusetts Senate to-day refused to confirm the name of Henry Wilson, until the 3d day of February.

The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 11.—The St. Albans raiders to-day got another postponement for thirty days, to get further evidence from Richmond.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

[From our Own Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

In the House, at the morning session some petitions were presented, purely local in their character, and of no general importance.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Dickman, providing that minors entering the army, and having families, are entitled to the benefits of the school system.

By Mr. Sloan, that School Trustees be elected, one each year, at regular town meetings.

By Mr. Hall, to the Committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of electing Supreme Judges from the State at large, instead of districts.

By Mr. Miller of Logan, that the Committee on Judiciary inquire whether the Governor has power to remove at present conducted, is or any way entitled to a salary.

By Mr. Barrett, appointing a special committee on questions of increase of fees and salaries.

By Mr. Smith, instructing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill fixing the rate of passenger tariffs on railroads. The bill pending at the last session providing these railroad commissioners, and dispensing with the office, was presented and referred. This bill passed the Senate of the last General Assembly.

Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Penitentiary to report the particulars of the lease of the penitentiary to Pitman & Co., and whether any member of the last House is now interested in said lease, and all expenditures by detail upon the penitentiary, and giving the number of convicts now confined therein.

Mr. Sweet's resolution of thanks to Sherman for his army come up, and after debate was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, with a substitute, and defeated, overwhelming Grant, Thomas, Sherman, Sheridan and officers and soldiers of the army of the West, for their glorious defense of Chattanooga.

The bill to incorporate the Illinois River and Peru Railroad Company, and bill authorizing the Peru Railroad Company to construct railroads to Quincy were taken up and referred.

The following bills were introduced:

To repeal the law authorizing any restrictions whatever upon the sale of real estate by executors, administrators or guardians, which may be ordered by the County Court, or any other tribunal.

To amend the law relative to the sale of real estate by executors, administrators or guardians, in which the power of sale is given by will, so that no order of any Court shall be necessary to authorize such sale

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865.

WE MUST PROTECT OUR SOLDIERS.

We publish in another column a letter from the father of John O'B. Richards, who returned on the 19th ult., from imprisonment among the rebels. Daily we receive letters or are made acquainted with instances of the same description. Language cannot do justice to outrages which existing words fix an inadequate punishment. The proof is plain, multiplied by thousands on thousands of indisputable witnesses, that the rebel authorities in Texas and Southern Louisiana, and with a depravity unequalled in the annals of pirates or criminals the world over, are systematically starving and murdering our prisoners, inflicting them with loathsome diseases, and altogether every device which the ingenuity and meanness of the devil could dictate, to destroy every prisoner who falls into their hands for all purposes of future usefulness to his country, to his family, or to himself.

This evil is not to be borne. We call upon the loyal men of the loyal States of all shades of political sentiment—for surely it cannot be "democratic" and "conservative" to sympathize with these atrocities—we call upon the noble and Christian women of the North whose sympathies have ever been foremost and most efficient in behalf of our suffering soldiers—we call upon the entire loyal press and pulpit of the Northern States, upon the Legislatures of those States, and upon Congress itself to thunder in the ears of the Administration in tones that can not be disregarded, that it requires the sacrifice of every rebel prisoner in our hands, this infamous outrage at the hands of these rebel miscreants shall not be submitted to a day or an hour longer. We are vitally in earnest in this demand. We mean all that we express and more. The people whom we represent and for whom we speak mean all that we express, and more. War is retaliation. The whole business of war is to inflict suffering on our enemies, in order to save our friends—to punish the wrong-doers in order to protect the innocent.

There are room, cooking and shelter enough in rebeldom for the Union prisoners in rebel hands. The murder of Gen. Sherman showed that they had enough and to spare within a day's ride of starving Andersonville. Let from what we know of the rebels, will they hesitate to continue to kill off our troops by starvation, exposure, and disease while prisoners in their hands, if they can do so with impunity, and their own prisoners be well housed, clothed and fed? One week's sufferance of a pint of meat a day and no meat at Camp Douglas would give beef and bacon to our brothers at Andersonville. Besides if they have no longer the means to carry on war in a civilized manner they have become mere bandits and outlaws, having no right to make war and entitled to none of the privileges of a people at war. The people of this country look upon the rebellion not as an innocent attempt at revolution, but as a bloody and fearful crime; its authors are not statesmen and politicians under a temporary error, but desperate and villainous blacklegs, assassins and scoundrels, one and all. The only argument they know is the lash. Let them feel it. This is the only law they respect in physical force. Let them know its power. The only chivalry they have is selfishness and fear. Let the rebel armies know that the well known cruelties their leaders are practising on our prisoners is retaliated on their own men when they fall into our hands, and unless this wickedness shall be speedily stopped, it will give Jeff. Davis a lodgment in Texas in the rear than he has yet been subjected to. Whether the privates or the officers in our hands shall be selected for the purpose of retaliation—whether fewer, as many, or more than we now have in rebel hands; whether the retaliation shall equal in severity the rebel crime, or fall short of it; whether it shall apply to food, clothing or shelter only, or to all these—are details we leave for the Government. But we insist that our Government has the power and ability, by retaliation, and by that means alone, to stop these enormities; that if it does not use that power it becomes quasi responsible for the enormities themselves, and that humanity and justice demand that the Government adopt the remedy. If any motives of self-interest need be added to such as have been here presented, we may state that this evil has justly become the greatest difficulty in the way of enlistments—a new triumph to the rebel cause. Men fear such imprisonments more than the chances of battle-field. The latter they are willing to brave, believing they stand at least an equal chance of inflicting it on their enemies. All they ask is an even chance, and no favors. But if the rebels are to accept some extensive mode of warfare, in which they are confident they can kill them, if they are to go on starving our prisoners while we fatten theirs, then the soldier sees in it an uneven contest, and the greater our preponderancy of men, the greater will be the rebel means of injuring us.

THE FENIANS, THE IRISH AND THE WAR.

We recently called public attention to an offer of Gen. Fenton Circle, of Chicago, to furnish 5,000 Fenians to the Government at the front of war with England, and drew what seemed to us the obvious inference, that if they desired to fight for our Government the present war furnished them with ample opportunity, and that if they would not fight for our Government in its struggle for existence, they could not for Ireland, and refused to fight for the freedom of Ireland, in which case they would "lend a hand," they would not greatly commend their cause to our regard by their conduct. We are among the number of those who sympathize warmly with Ireland and with all true Irishmen. The great men of Ireland, her orators, statesmen, lawyers, poets and soldiers, have been the venerate with a love second only to that due to our own. The American people feel as deep a debt of gratitude to her Goldsmith and Moore as to any American writer. And what shall we say of the influence, greater even because of our better educational system than the land which developed it, which gave us Burke, Sheridan, Phillips, Grattan, Curran, Emmett and the great Daniel O'Connell, have exerted through their published works, in forming the American mind. It is incalculable, and "therefore we claim as an equal interest with all Irishmen in all that is great and noble in the history of oppressed Ireland, and of liberty loving Irishmen. It is because we love the virtues of true and now ironman that we spurn the vices of every false and mean one. We cannot love the great O'Connell who, in his memorable letter to the Abolitionists of Cincinnati, adjured the Irish-American to hate and abolish slavery, and at the same time respect the ignorant clodhopper who shouts for O'Connell and spits upon his principles. Every great man Ireland has produced has been an abolitionist. By their love for that which constitutes the glory of Ireland—those great principles which, as uttered by her leading minds, have conferred honor where they could not give independence—every Irishman, from the outset of this war, was especially called upon to defend our flag and to strike at the slavery that assailed it. Instead of this, four-fifths of them were occupied in keeping out of the draft, and to cursing liberty in the person of the negro. Do they expect the garments of O'Connell to shield, in the eyes of the world, such baseness? His mantle would refuse to cover such deformity as scornfully as we would refuse to extenuate it.

In answer to our comments upon the Fenian offer, we published the declaration of the Chief of the Fenian Circle here, that we had misapprehended the position of the Fenians, confounding them with the mass of Irishmen. He claimed that the Fenians were at war with their Irish brethren on all these vital issues centering in devotion to Liberty. We would rejoice to be corrected. We must confess the war between the Fenians and the Copperheads must have been a very quiet one. It has not even rippled the surface of opinion with its wave. It has not even made itself known to the most anxious observers, for such we are. It is within the field of our telescope, yet we fail, with all our magnifying power, to see it.

The Fenian Chief alludes to Thomas Francis Meagher, and other Fenians, who have given the nation their aid and influence. We are as proud of such as they can be. But Meagher is more a Fenian, or he is not an Abolitionist, and because he is so his countrymen, one and all, have cut him, and left him in the main to American associations and to exert an American influence. We would not like to repeat the fiery words of scorn in which that true Irish disciple of O'Connell laid apostate of liberty, has fallen back in their teeth to the contempt of his countrymen. They hate him because he is true to liberty, and he nobly despises their hatred.

We say to you Irish devotees of slavery, you are not more at issue with all that is true and noble in American life than you are with all that is great and admirable in Irish history. You are closing your own prophets and crucifying your own saviors.

After all the exceptions, each of them glorious in itself, have been made, the fact still remains that the Irish as a class have done less to carry on this war and more to oppose it in proportion to their numbers than all others together. None of us need pay to admit this than that portion of the Irish who have chosen to be their adopted land and to Freedom in this war. They know the power of the tide, for they have breasted it. This fact is sad. The Irish especially ought to love liberty not for themselves alone, but for all. They ought to honor abolitionism. Instead of this, while they are gibbering "damn the nigger," the negro population within our lines are redeeming themselves from their former inferiority by furnishing at least five men relatively to their numbers where Irishmen furnish one.

There are 700,000 able-bodied Irishmen in this country, fewer of whom in proportion to their numbers, at least of the West, have volunteered than of any other nationality. Yet they are naturally pre-eminently brave and full of the highest military qualities whether as officers or as soldiers. Their blood has dyed all the great battle fields of modern history. They have been held back from this contest, not at all by cowardice, for in a contest in which their hearts are enlisted they are gallant to a fault—but for fifteen years before the war, Jeff. Davis and his pack had led them and they have not yet escaped from the fetters of pro-slavery instincts and from that sympathy for the rebellion which those instincts will invariably maintain. They desire the freedom of Ireland. Nothing will tend more powerfully to this result than a speedy restoration of the Union. We must submit to the annoyances of English piracy and craft, until that end is attained. They have the power, and that too, we believe without exceeding their "quota" in proportion to the number already furnished by other States of the population, to send 200,000 men of their own nation to Grant and Sherman. Legislators of those States and upon Congress itself to thunder in the ears of the Administration in tones that can not be disregarded, that it requires the sacrifice of every rebel prisoner in our hands, this infamous outrage at the hands of these rebel miscreants shall not be submitted to a day or an hour longer. We are vitally in earnest in this demand. We mean all that we express and more. The people whom we represent and for whom we speak mean all that we express, and more. War is retaliation. The whole business of war is to inflict suffering on our enemies, in order to save our friends—to punish the wrong-doers in order to protect the innocent.

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THE RAILWAY POSTAL SYSTEM.

A Great Enterprise—The Results Specified.

The postoffice authorities as we have heretofore taken occasion to say, have been actively engaged during the greater part of the year past in making arrangements with the various roads for the building and running of Railway Postoffices. The work is now so far advanced as to secure the running on the line of the railroads before the arrival of the cars, but distributions for the offices connected with the stations, and therefore incidentally for the entire district of country through which the lines are in operation.

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THE FENIANS, THE IRISH AND THE WAR.

We recently called public attention to an offer of Gen. Fenton Circle, of Chicago, to furnish 5,000 Fenians to the Government at the front of war with England, and drew what seemed to us the obvious inference, that if they desired to fight for our Government the present war furnished them with ample opportunity, and that if they would not fight for our Government in its struggle for existence, they could not for Ireland, and refused to fight for the freedom of Ireland, in which case they would "lend a hand," they would not greatly commend their cause to our regard by their conduct. We are among the number of those who sympathize warmly with Ireland and with all true Irishmen. The great men of Ireland, her orators, statesmen, lawyers, poets and soldiers, have been the venerate with a love second only to that due to our own. The American people feel as deep a debt of gratitude to her Goldsmith and Moore as to any American writer. And what shall we say of the influence, greater even because of our better educational system than the land which developed it, which gave us Burke, Sheridan, Phillips, Grattan, Curran, Emmett and the great Daniel O'Connell, have exerted through their published works, in forming the American mind. It is incalculable, and "therefore we claim as an equal interest with all Irishmen in all that is great and noble in the history of oppressed Ireland, and of liberty loving Irishmen. It is because we love the virtues of true and now ironman that we spurn the vices of every false and mean one. We cannot love the great O'Connell who, in his memorable letter to the Abolitionists of Cincinnati, adjured the Irish-American to hate and abolish slavery, and at the same time respect the ignorant clodhopper who shouts for O'Connell and spits upon his principles. Every great man Ireland has produced has been an abolitionist. By their love for that which constitutes the glory of Ireland—those great principles which, as uttered by her leading minds, have conferred honor where they could not give independence—every Irishman, from the outset of this war, was especially called upon to defend our flag and to strike at the slavery that assailed it. Instead of this, four-fifths of them were occupied in keeping out of the draft, and to cursing liberty in the person of the negro. Do they expect the garments of O'Connell to shield, in the eyes of the world, such baseness? His mantle would refuse to cover such deformity as scornfully as we would refuse to extenuate it.

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The Fenian Chief alludes to Thomas Francis Meagher, and other Fenians, who have given the nation their aid and influence. We are as proud of such as they can be. But Meagher is more a Fenian, or he is not an Abolitionist, and because he is so his countrymen, one and all, have cut him, and left him in the main to American associations and to exert an American influence. We would not like to repeat the fiery words of scorn in which that true Irish disciple of O'Connell laid apostate of liberty, has fallen back in their teeth to the contempt of his countrymen. They hate him because he is true to liberty, and he nobly despises their hatred.

We say to you Irish devotees of slavery, you are not more at issue with all that is true and noble in American life than you are with all that is great and admirable in Irish history. You are closing your own prophets and crucifying your own saviors.

After all the exceptions, each of them glorious in itself, have been made, the fact still remains that the Irish as a class have done less to carry on this war and more to oppose it in proportion to their numbers than all others together. None of us need pay to admit this than that portion of the Irish who have chosen to be their adopted land and to Freedom in this war. They know the power of the tide, for they have breasted it. This fact is sad. The Irish especially ought to love

THE OPENING OF CLINTON BRIDGE.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY LINK —THE MISSISSIPPI AGAIN SPANNED.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Its Eventful Year.

CONSOLIDATION OF OLD LINES —ITS FIELD AND ITS RELATIONS TO CHICAGO.

The opening of a completed railway link, or even a new line of road, has been of itself no novelty in Chicago for the past ten years which has given us our railway system, radiating to all parts of the great region, whereof our city is the metropolis. One after another they have taken their place in the quiet books, and passed into the permanent relations they hold to the material growth, and development of the respective sections of country they open to trade. With all of them results have, proven the sagacity of the founders of the enterprise which so liberally associates the locomotive and the flying train, with progress in the Northwest. Now it is indeed a fact without precedent, as we are happy to believe it will not be the last in the succession, the opening of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi. Was the locomotive to come to the brink of the Father of Waters and then be turned back, and the traffic he has made his, to vet its feet in the stream and pay perpetual tribute to the river gods? This would not be allowed, even though the river deities took the shape of men made rich by the steamboat trade and determined to resist the innovation of even a bridge shadow resting across the path of their craft. The Rock Island Railroad bridge, which, under circumstances often perilous, and more expensive, has held fast to either bank of the river, has now a sister structure of the railroad family in the Clinton Bridge, opened at Clinton, Iowa, connecting the Illinois and Iowa shores at that point. Our dispatches have already advised the reader of the event itself and the appropriate and interesting ceremonies of Monday last which crowned the occasion. Without further elaboration on the incidents of the occasion, other than to say that a party of nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen, from our city, were the well pleased guests of the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, as at once to two other permanent objects in view in this more elaborate notice.

The bridge itself is a notable structure, an achievement in civil engineering of no common order, and deserves such mention as will interest those for whom such enterprises have attractions. The point chosen for the location, as the map will show the reader, is the shortest possible straight line to the "Father of Waters," and was reached at its terminus, Fulton, several years ago by the Dixon Air Line road of the Galena & Chicago Union, then adopted into the larger family, carried westward to the Mississippi River at this point spreads into an expanse a little over three-quarters of a mile in width, the main channel being pushed to the further or west side of the bed of the river, by a broad, low, sandy island, and its adjacent shallows, known as Little Rock Island. To the western verge of this island the railroad company, some time ago, pushed their track, unopposed by the river men, that portion of the river bed so traversed being of slight avail for purposes of navigation. The structures that form the Clinton bridge are thus of two-fold date. Those on the Iowa shore are two hundred feet in length, and graceful and substantial in appearance, reaching with the pile work a length of 2,772 feet, compose the earlier portion of the bridge. The channel beyond has been crossed hitherto by the vexatious and inadequate medium of a ferry boat transporting three cars at once, and obviously subject to great detention and inconvenience, notwithstanding which, the business of the route had largely increased each year.

In the study of a location for the piers of the single draw with which it was decided to span the channel, the most careful and laborious investigations were for months prosecuted by the officers of the road, with a view to possible relations with the channel and currents of the river. The experience of the best and most reliable river pilots and captains was compared and tested by every available means, and with such success that the most illiberal and unwilling representative of the river interest will find it no easy matter not to strengthen the good opinion held by the Company, by the immunity to his craft in passing this Clinton draw. As soon as the piers were above the water, the tendency and direction of the current was made the subject of experiment to develope if possible anything prejudicial in the location. Steamers with their stern lines held to float as it will in the current passed safely through; barges and rafts without a soul on board [illegible] their way down in mid current, without even touching their market here and at the seaboard, and give a promise of reaching other fields of enterprise that will eventually make their undertaking national and continental.

No enterprise is well placed before the American mind that does not meet the practical test of figures. How does it pay? We have chosen to seek from official sources the proofs that enterprises having to do with the material development of the West cannot be otherwise than remunerative in good hands. The following data are important proofs of this nature:

The Company's charter.	
The Company is authorized to issue stock to the amount of	$10,000,000
The preferred stock is	5,484,500
The common stock is	11,000,000
Total cost of the road	$20,516,000
The bonded debt bears 7 per cent interest	13,000,000
It realized from stock	$ 7,516,519
Preferred stock is entitled to a dividend of 7 per cent.	500,100
To pay interest	$ 1,956,916
The Road has earned since the consolidation, June 1st, 1864,	$ 4,295,844
At the same rate per year its earnings would be	7,646,019

Its operating expenses have been little less than 51 per cent of its earnings.... $ 4,130,000
Expenses for rent of lines for six months have been..... 253,657
At the same rate per year..... 505,374
To pay interest..... 1,296,819

Total expenses	$5,931,844
Surplus applicable to dividend on Amer. ican stock	$1,714,193
Dividend of 7 per cent on common stock requires	880,950
Surplus after dividend	$ 474,793

Since consolidation there has been added to the equipments, 12 new locomotives, 250 freight cars, 5 passenger cars, 5 baggage cars. These are all of the best construction, and, save a share of the locomotives, are from the Company's works. New and large engine houses have been built at Chicago and Junction also, at Elgin. Depot grounds at Elgin, Belvidere and Janesville have been largely improved, and coal sheds for the whole road, tanks, &c., have been built at an expense of over $100,000.

At the time of the consolidation the Galena and Chicago R. R. was represented by 60,935 shares of capital stock. This has all been converted into W. B. and W. A. stock, at about twenty-five hundred shares, and the exchange is constantly being made. Nearly all the outstanding stock of the old Galena road will be held by the end of the acceded States. The increase of earnings for the past seven months of the consolidated road over the same months of the preceding year, is more than sufficient to pay its interest and a dividend of 7 per cent on its entire stock, leaving the earnings as they stood before consolidation to pay the operating expenses of the road.

After the common stock has earned its dividend of 7 per cent the preferred is entitled to an additional dividend of 3 per cent, and all surplus is divided equally between the two stocks. Such is the basis upon which the estimate that the earnings are to be no greater, and the expenses no less than heretofore. The figures in subsequent reports will be greater.

It would be less than just to dismiss this subject without a word of comment on the enterprise largely identified with the interests of Chicago and the Northwest, from which its name is derived, without according the credit largely due to the men who have pushed it to its present position. William B. Ogden, for the origination of the consolidated enterprise, which has given a through route of such short distance always seeking to shrink in strength." Than himself, no other man is more identified with the material progress of the Northwest, and the good name borne by him will be a talisman to conduct with ease to a successful issue the present undertaking. And we are glad that his vigorous prime of manhood gives promise that he may live to see realized the fruits of the great public enterprises he has made his life-work. And such is our fast spreading growth under the stimulus of this energy, that we believe it will be that is to be, will have put on her wide flowing garments of strength and power before the years of his well spent life shall bear heavily upon him.

FROM CAIRO.

The Stormy Weather—Loss of the Gunboat Silver Lake—The Ice Blockade of the Mississippi—Hospital Reports —Arrest of Rebel Spies—The Excitement on the Subject of Conscripting Colored Men, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, Jan. 19, 1865.

For ten days the weather has continued regular—very cold. The rivers and levees have been draped in black and semi-mourning. The rain, missle and snow. At the present writing the matter deposited upon our streets is a conglomerate of congealed water, sand, soot, lamp black and tar. Of a necessity the duties of a correspondent are corresponding. Nothing of interest has occurred during the past week. New and large engine houses have been built at Chicago and Junction also, at Elgin. Depot grounds at Elgin, Belvidere and Janesville have been largely improved, and coal sheds for the whole road, tanks, &c., have been built at an expense of over $100,000.

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Special Notices.

Uphan's

Hair Uprooted

Colgate's Honey Soap.

Dr. Hand's Specific.

Drunkenness Cured.

Dr. C. Beckwith.

Dr. BIGELOW.
Confidential Physician,

Petroleum Oil Company.

A Remarkable Case.

Drugs and Chemicals.

The President Petroleum Company
President, Venango Co., Penn.
Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

Educational.

Commission Merchants.

Banking and Exchange.

Proposals.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

Medicinal.

Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good
BUT
Roback's are Better.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.

Legal Notices.

Miscellaneous.

Copartnerships.

Cure's Dyspepsia Cure.

Printing.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Martial Law in Missouri—Guerillas Active and Bead—Reported Death of Sterling Price—Meeting of the Southern Convention—Gen. Maj. Gen. Dodge, Etc., Etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]
St. Louis, January 9, 1865.

The abrogation of martial law is the subject of no little agitation at present. It is claimed that the successful election of a Radical State government and the uniting of rebel sympathizers from loyal citizens in a majority of counties, with the prospective passage of an ordinance declaring immediate emancipation, places Missouri upon a level of loyalty equal to Illinois, Iowa, or any other State. It is assumed that the governor, wielding the machinery of the State militia, is competent to suppress any local disorders which may arise, and it asserted that Gov. Fletcher himself is very anxious to relieve the military authorities of so much of their present duty as relates to the disposition of civil cases. While it is true that the present State government is eminently deserving of trust, it cannot be successfully shown that the liability to disorder without martial law is greater than with it. The interior counties, notwithstanding the purging process which has been going on for many weeks, are still infested by hundreds of friends of the rebel cause, who are ready when the favorable opportunity offers to aid the rebels with their services. Nothing but the strong arm of military law can check them, and were martial law abolished, we should see these thieves spring up and multiply and, running from one county to another, successfully the local civil authorities to check or punish them. The city of St. Louis will never be entirely free from the benign influence of martial law, and it would be a fatal for civil doers to return to our midst if the old dull and slow routine of the civil authorities were alone relied upon to preserve the peace.

There has been a sign of life among the guerillas, lately, on the edge of Boone, Howard and Chariton counties, but a detachment of the 9th Missouri cavalry soon put an end to their movements. Bill Jackson, the leader of the gang heretofore mentioned as the ne plus ultra of bushwhackers of any two words ago when they are notoriously cruel as Jackson was, they still flourish on the spot. About a dozen other bushwhackers are said to have been killed in the same vicinity during the last week, and the people will probably now enjoy a season of peace and quiet.

The rebels stick to it that Sterling Price is dead, and there is a reasonable ground for hope that they are right; by two weeks ago when the report first came through the lines, it was based on a statement made by a rebel officer who met a flag of truce sent from Little Rock to the Saline river, but the officer added that it was disbelieved in their lines that Price is dead. Colonel Shelby, who had often been mentioned in connection with the war in this State, is now in this city, and it is rumored that he has gone to Gen. Dodge for permission to go through the rebel lines and bring back his father's body. The request, when referred to Gen. Dodge, will be the correct thing to do. There is reason to question the entire correctness of this rumor, also because Colonel Price has a brother and other relatives when they were in this State, for what the called his base submission to Yankee rule. The population of this city still refuse to believe the stories of Price's death.

The Southern Convention met in this city yesterday morning, and the roll there were found to be present: President, A. B. McConnell; Ex-President, W. H. Van Epps; Vice-Presidents, Wentworth, Rosenstiel, Lee, Hunter, Minter, Lashley, Chandler, Osburn, and the Corresponding Secretary Reynolds.

Mr. McConnell, the President elect, was introduced by the retiring President, Mr. Van Epps, and delivered a brief practical address, which was ordered spread upon the records of the meeting. Mr. McConnell found much satisfaction in the present condition of the Society, and also in the general condition of the agriculture of the State. He recommended fuller reports from the awarding committees at the annual exhibitions, that should give the why and the wherefore of the awards, and also asked the co-operation of such committees in suggesting such changes in the premium lists as experience would indicate as favorable to the perfection of such lists. He spoke of the importance of the Statistical Bureau, recommended by Gov. Yates, and fully endorsed the bill for the establishment of the Industrial University of Illinois, now prepared by the People's Committee. He called for the earnest support of his brother members, of the Executive Committee in the administration of his duties, and hoped the following two years would prove as successful for the Society as had the last. After accepting the position, the Board adjourns to two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met according to adjournment; members present as before with a addition of Mr. Shoenwerk.

On motion, Messrs. Minier, Chandler and Shoenwerk were appointed a committee to report upon the subjects suggested by the President in his address.

The Secretary read a communication from Hon. H. S. Randall, of New York, on the classification of sheep in a premium list. The communication was then handed to the *Prairie Farmer* for publication.

The Secretary also read a communication from Mrs. Jno. R. Wood, of Madison county, suggesting various changes and additions to the premium list, especially in the Household Department. Referred to Committee on Premium List.

Society went into Committee of the Whole in the arrangement of the premium list, taken up Cattle.

Mr. Wentworth wished to ascertain the sentiment of the Board in reference to increasing or diminishing the premiums for the coming year, and therefore proposed that they should be reduced in the class under consideration. Mr. Pickrell opposed a reduction, and suggested, or left as they were last year, and two or three additional large prizes offered for the best animal produced in Illinois, except for the latest animal delivered at such time and establishment.

Each bidder must be present or represented at the opening of bids, or his bid will not be considered. Proposals to take cippings for a shorter period than three months will not be received.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if considered for the interest of the service.

Bids to be endorsed, "Proposals for Wood Cippings," and directed to R. F. HART, Dept. of Mis. Stores.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH MEAT.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., December 31, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M., on the 31st day of January, 1865, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the troops at Benton Barracks, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and at Alton, Ill., for four months, or such shorter period as the exigencies of the service may require, at Benton Barracks, Quincy and Springfield, Illinois, and at all other points designated hospitals in the district of Missouri.

The beef must be prime quality, and subject to the usual proportions of hind and fore quarters, hooks, breaks and tallows, and of such times and pieces as the Post Commissaries may require.

All bids must be in duplicate, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, and guarantee of two responsible persons, in the following form:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that the person whose bid is above written, if said bid be duly published according to its true purport and conditions, will enter into contract with the United States for the same, if directed with leaves to do so within ten days after the notice of the acceptance of said bid.

(Names of guarantors.)

All bidders must give their names and place of business.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Beef."

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL,
Captain and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., January 1, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army during the ensuing year. The ice must be delivered at such depots as may be designated by the medical officers in charge, between the 1st of April next, the ice not to be received after that time, the time of its delivery, and the manner in which it is packed, shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made for only the amount thus actually stored and received.

The proposals must state the prices at which the articles below are required at the respective places, with the proviso that should none be tendered at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same prices by the contractor at those places.

Quantity to be delivered at—

Watcher, Miss.....100 tons.
Vicksburg, Miss.....60 "
Memphis, Tenn.....60 "
Cairo, Ill.....60 "
Columbus, Ky.....60 "
Memphis, Tenn.....60 "
Helena, Ark.....60 "
Little Rock, Ark.....60 "
Fort Smith, Ark.....60 "
Fort Gibson, C. N.....60 "
Columbus, Ohio.....60 "
Nashville, Tenn.....60 "
Evansville, Ind.....60 "
Madison, Ind.....60 "
Alton, Ill.....60 "
Quincy, Ill.....60 "
Keokuk, Iowa.....60 "
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....60 "

Bidders will be required to state the price per ton for all the above points delivered, by weight, for the year ending December 31, 1865, and to guarantee the proportion in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon which issues of ice will be made and with the same proviso as above.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish any or all the ice required for the Medical Department of the Army, during the year 1865, at the following prices per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at

(Here insert the price per ton for each place.)

The ice to be subject to the inspection, monitor, and approval of a Medical Officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being received.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified by the medical inspector.

(Signed)

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily or otherwise, as may be required, the number of rations of ground rebel issue of Subsistence in charge, A. C. S., at Benton Barracks, Mo., for the period of [state period] commencing January 1, 1865, at the following prices, namely:

(Here insert the price per ration for each issue.)

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge, who will reject for the account and delivered at such time and establishment.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Inspector.

(Signed)

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as strictly as practicable. Other forms will be rejected.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract must accompany the bid. Refer to District Court, or a United States functionary.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who will be required to publish all such advertisement, and guarantee of two responsible persons, in the sum of one thousand dollars.

The bonds must be properly executed, and the seal of the obligor affixed to each bond.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The Post Office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Delivered free at depot.

The contractor will be required to take receipts for every issue made, which will be published by mail or otherwise, and their bill to be accompanied by duplicate receipts.

Bidders must be residents of the State, and loyal.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Ice."

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL,
Captain and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMP CUTTERS ON THE LAKE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue, }
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864. }

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M., January 20, 1865, for the delivery at the place of construction or three or four Revenue Steam Cutters of the largest class now in use on the waters of the United States on Lake Ontario.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to the Department, or to the Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the Collectors of the customs at Buffalo, New York, Boston, and will be opened and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steam Cutters for Lake Ontario."

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WOOL CLIPPINGS.

OFFICE OF ASST COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
ST. LOUIS, MO., January 3, 1865. }

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of WOOL CLIPPINGS, during the year 1865, at the United States manufacturing mills in this city, during the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, covered by the undersigned, until, and opened on, Monday, January 16, 1865, at 12 M.

Parties will be required to bid for and take both kinds, to furnish their own sacks for packing the wool, and sixteen ounces as required by the ship superintendent, to take the wool from the mills as fast as it can be delivered, and to pay for the same on delivery at said mills.

Bids will be accompanied by the written guarantee of two parties of this city, to the effect that in case the contract is awarded, will be entered into and faithfully carried out.

Each bidder or must be present or represented at the opening of bids, or his bid will not be considered. Proposals to take clippings for a shorter period than three months will not be received.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if considered for the interest of the service.

Bids to be endorsed, "Proposals for Wool Clippings," and directed to R. F. HART, Dept. of Mis. Stores.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 M., January 1, 1865, for furnishing ICE to the Medical Department of the Army during the ensuing year. The ice must be delivered at such depots as may be designated by the medical officers in charge, between the 1st of April next, the ice not to be received after that time, the time of its delivery, and the manner in which it is packed, shall have been approved by a medical officer, and payment will be made for only the amount thus actually stored and received.

The proposals must state the prices at which the articles below are required at the respective places, with the proviso that should none be tendered at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same prices by the contractor at those places.

Quantity to be delivered at—

Watcher, Miss.....100 tons.
Vicksburg, Miss.....60 "
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Bidders will be required to state the price per ton for all the above points delivered, by weight, for the year ending December 31, 1865, and to guarantee the proportion in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon which issues of ice will be made and with the same proviso as above.

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Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Inspector.

(Signed)

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as strictly as practicable. Other forms will be rejected.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract must accompany the bid. Refer to District Court, or a United States functionary.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who will be required to publish all such advertisement, and guarantee of two responsible persons, in the sum of one thousand dollars.

The bonds must be properly executed, and the seal of the obligor affixed to each bond.

Bidders may be present in person when the proposals are opened.

The Post Office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the proposal.

Delivered free at depot.

The contractor will be required to take receipts for every issue made, which will be published by mail or otherwise, and their bill to be accompanied by duplicate receipts.

Bidders must be residents of the State, and loyal.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Ice."

H. H. MAGRUDER,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

Louisville, Ky.

Printed forms of proposals may be had at this office.

Also, a resolution of sympathy with Society, regarding to an annual appropriation by the Legislature, for the publication of the transactions of said Society, in connection with the transactions of the Illinois State University.

Messrs. A. W. Martin and W. V. Miller, of the Knox county Society, were presented as delegates from that Society, and requested as to urging the influence of Illinois for the location of Mr. Pickrell's premium list.

Mr. Bakewell, of Bloomington, presented a verbal communication from Dr. Schroeder, in relation to the fee he had sent for the examination of the Board.

PROPOSITION FOR THE NEXT FAIR.

1st. From the Macon County Agricultural Society, at Decatur, by Mr. Pickrell.

2d. From citizens of Southern Illinois, at Illinoistown, by Mr. Chandler.

3d. From Independence County Agricultural Society, at Jacksonville, by Mr. Bennett.

4th. From Cook county, at Chicago, by Mr. Wentworth.

Mr. Chandler moved to postpone the location till the second Tuesday in March.

Mr. Bennett, on motion of Mr. Pickrell, was added on the first ballot.

The special committee on the President's address reported as follows:

1st. Upon the various points of public interest and utility alluded to in the President's address with which they fully concur.

2d. The general failure of awarding committees to give the reasons for their decisions.

3d. The adoption of Statistics as recommended by Gov. Yates.

4th. The allusion to the Industrial College.

In relation to the first, your committee would recommend that the special duty of the Superintendent of Department be to call the attention of awarding committees to the special duty, and to cause them to report in full the reasons therefor, let the Superintendent ask the reasons for their decisions, and note them down himself.

On the second:

Resolved, That we deem this recommendation of the chief executive officer of the State, and of the Agricultural Society, of vital interest to the full and properly development of the resources of our State.

On the third:

Resolved, That as all our resources originate through the blessings of our Beneficent Creator, it would be eminently proper to call the attention of awarding committees to this

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas is in town and stopping at the Sherman House.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The jury in the case of Brown vs. Harvey B. Hurd, late on Tuesday evening, came into court with a verdict for plaintiff, assessing damages at $4,243.

POCKET PICKED.—W. B. Curtis, of the firm of Curtis & Morrison, produce commission merchants, No. 126 South Water street, was relieved of his pocket-book containing $207, at St. Charles last evening.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—The anniversary of Franklin's birthday will be celebrated on Tuesday evening next by a festival at the Briggs House, given by members of the Chicago Typographical Union.

INCOME LIST.—In the list of incomes published by us the entry "Richard Mason, $4,195," should read "R. Mason, junior, $4,195." Richard Mason, (senior) pays his tax at Ottawa, Michigan, on a much larger amount.

CONTINUED.—The case of Mrs. Ann Burgett was called before Justice Brown yesterday. After a partial examination it was again postponed until the 26th inst., but being fined $50, which was forthwith paid, she was released.

BURGLARY.—On Monday night the house of Mr. William Brown, No. 132 Taylor street, was broken into by some boys and considerable property stolen and destroyed. Two arrests were made.

ANNUAL REVIEW.—Copies of the daily TRIBUNE containing the review of the business of the city for the year can be obtained at the Counting Room of this paper. It is a valuable document, and should be circulated in this country and in Europe.

CAUGHT.—Two of the light-fingered profession, giving the names of W. H. Johnson and Thomas Collins, were caught last evening by officer Prince and Keefe of the Second Precinct, in the act of picking the pockets of a passenger in the Galena depot. They will be examined this morning.

FIRE.—Early yesterday morning a frame barn belonging to Michael Wise, situated on Fissell street, was destroyed by fire. Damage about $300; fully insured. In attempting to remove some property from the barn, Mr. Wise was seriously injured.

UNLAWFUL OPENING OF LETTERS.—August Wobser, of Peoria, was on Tuesday brought before U. S. Commissioner Hoyne, charged with unlawfully opening letters belonging to a Mr. Pauline, a music teacher of Peoria. The evidence showed that Mr. Wobser, from motives of jealousy, had done the really guilty party; he was therefore discharged.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—H. B. Chandler, formerly business manager in the Chicago *Times* office, has purchased the interest of A. Worden, Esq., in that concern, and his name is now W. F. Storey & Co. We congratulate Mr. Chandler upon his arrival at the dignity of newspaper publisher.

THEFT.—Thomas Regan was yesterday arraigned before Justice Miller for the larceny of wood from the Young Men's Christian Association. The wood was in the basement of the building, and Regan, not desirous to help himself without being placed upon the charity list. He was held to bail in the sum of $200.

ADULTERY.—Caspar Gehring, a Bridgeport constable, was yesterday arraigned before Justice McDonald, charged with living with a woman in an open state of adultery. Owing to the absence of important witnesses the case was continued until to-day, the accused giving bail in the sum of $300.

PETITIONS WARD ATTENTION.—There will be a draft meeting meeting at Turner Hall this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock. The subscription books will positively close on Saturday night, and those wanting to get in out of the draft must come up and put their names down. Treasurer, Mr. Hall will be at the hall every evening during the week.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—The annual meeting of the members of the Washingtonian Home Association will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, at which time officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the present officers will make their annual reports. A full attendance is requested.

MCMANUS' BENEFIT.—The entire *manoeuvrabili* of Grover's Grand German Opera, assisted by Messrs. Isadore Lehman and Assist Graff, is volunteered for the afternoon of Sunday next for the benefit of C. A. McManus, at the Museum to-morrow evening. The Hallelujah Chorus from *Dr Fridschutz* will be given immediately after "As you like it."

WELL DONE.—Wallis officer Sherman was in Milwaukee, on his way from La Crosse, he saw an officer conducting a number of recruits and substitutes to the military headquarters. It was one day night, being in a saloon adjacent to the "Varieties," he saw and recognized one of the squad. He forthwith arrested the deserter and brought him on his way to Milwaukee.

INJURED.—William Reed, a lad about fourteen years of age, was severely injured on Tuesday night by falling through a vault on Madison street, near the premises of W. J. D. Kerr. When a few offenders are *mulcted* in heavy damages for their culpable carelessness exhibited in leaving their vaults open, we shall see a discontinuance of the custom.

LADIES' LOYAL LEAGUE.—There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Union League this afternoon, Jan. 19th, at 2 o'clock, in Bryan Hall.

HOME SOCIETY.—The next meeting of the Home Society at the same place, at 3 o'clock.

It is hoped there will be a full attendance of the League, as it is the wish of many to consolidate the two societies.

SERMON CHANGE.—Yesterday Justice Miller issued a warrant for the arrest of a grocer upon Market street who is charged with the usual serious offense of attempting liberties with a young girl but eleven years of age. It was asserted before the magistrate that the child had been sent to purchase a few articles when the door was closed and the outrage attempted.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR REFUGEES.—The meeting to take further steps for providing an Industrial Home for refugees, which is to consist of 20 acres of land near this city has already been secured, will be held at Bryan Hall this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The attendance of ladies, gentlemen and freedmen men is earnestly solicited, as well as that of all ladies interested in the movement. It is expected that the final organization will be perfected this afternoon, and the work begun.

DISTRICT VISITORS.—The District Visitors in connection with the Chicago Orphan Asylum are requested to meet this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock at the residence of Henry Keep, Esq., No. 261 West Washington street for reporting and advising upon the business of the week.

A portion of the District is yet unappropriated. All ladies connected with the Orphan Asylum who care to district visiting are cordially invited to be present.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. RANSOM.—We referred some time since to the movement to purchase the portrait of the late Brigadier General T. E. G. Ransom, (painted by Darling), by subscription, for the purpose of presenting it to the family of the deceased hero. It is the only portrait of him in existence, and was taken only a short while before his death. We understand that the subscription list, though containing the names of several prominent citizens, is not yet filled. The picture is on exhibition at the gallery of Messrs. Ahrend & Hoge, No. 117 Lake street.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—For the last four days the Washington Skating Park has been closed. During that time it has been flooded, and now the ice is in excellent condition. Visitors for the next few evenings can enjoy the poetry of motion by moonlight. A skating park flooded with the silver light of a full moon, and covered with joy and happy multitude, is a beautiful sight, and one well worth witnessing. On Friday night, the ordinary hours will be observed in the Washington Street Mission School, under whose auspices a Fair is to be held in the Skating Park Hall during Friday, Saturday and evening. The enterprise is one which, we doubt not, make a wide circle into the "cold" Washington lo-night and to-morrow night.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a young man named James Pringle, for some years employed by Messrs. Purington & Scranton, saltmakers, No. 207 South Water street, was instantly killed by falling from the loft of the building through all the hatchways into the cellar. He, with others, was engaged in hoisting coal, and, standing near the opening, was struck by the bucket, which caught a side-iron of about fifty feet. His head was badly crushed, and he died instantly. His body was relieved from its woes in two hours and a half after the fall. He was known as a faithful and upright man, and had, fully when twenty years of age, and resided with his uncle on Waller street, near Reuben.

CORONER'S COURT.—In matter of the application of James Welsh and Hiller Williams for discharge or reduction of bail, Judge Williams yesterday said that he had been unable to examine the affidavit of the complainant, but that he would render a decision at the opening of the court this morning.

In the case entitled Emily E. Thorpe against Elnas B. Spencer, was tried before a jury, which was on action of assumpsit. The plaintiff claimed an indebtedness of $800 for certain military goods furnished defendant. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff contracted to make officers shoulder's straps of a different pattern from that which she made them of gilt; and that these were worth from 25 to 50 per cent less than if made of gold.

FIRST WARD DRAFT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the citizens of the First Ward was held at the Clybourn Corner House, on Tuesday evening, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the First Ward, do hereby request the Legislature of the State of Illinois to appropriate the sum of $300 for each volunteer, for the purpose of filling the quota of the State under the call of the 19th of December, for men; and that our Representatives be instructed to use their greatest influence to procure the passage of such act.

The meeting adjourned to Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock, at the same place.

The following subscription are now open at the office of Mr. Towne, the Treasurer, No. 100 Washington street. All citizens of the Ward may become members upon the payment of $45, which they are requested to do immediately.

DRY GOODS TRADE.—WAREHOUSE.—We notice that John V. Farwell & Co. are re-arranging their store fixtures so as to accommodate the best advantage all the room in the building. Their business has, indeed, grown. John V. Farwell built this store, it was regarded by business men as a mammoth institution for the upper part of the city, but now it is occupied by other parties. Now the whole six stories are occupied by the firm, and the room has to be enlarged to accommodate their business. The success of this firm cannot fail to appreciate the improvements they are being made to facilitate the gigantic scale and accurate system of business which all aspects showing their growth. This firm may always be expected to be on hand in their business arrangements. Nothing seems to be left undone by them to meet the wants of the trade.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—The ladies of the First United Presbyterian Church will give a grand festival and fair, at Bryan Hall, on Friday and Saturday next, for the benefit of the Church. The distinctive features of the occasion will be the assortment in old country style of the scenes of a Scotch festival, and the sale of articles suitable for a social and comfortable life in Auld Scotia; songs, a piper in Highland costume and old Gaelic ballads. Among the latter "Auld Lang Syne" will have its appropriate place. The Fair will open on both days at 9 p. m., and the "Festival Scenes" will be given at 8 o'clock on each evening. Not the least of the attractions of the evening will be the striking display of the ladies of the Presbyterian Church. Tables also for dinner and supper will be served in the lower Hall from 12 to 2, and from 5 to 9 o'clock of each evening.

THIS MORNING.

Recruiting Now Quota Not Yet Decided—Enrollment Continues to Last Evening.

No information has been received by the Provost Marshal concerning the quota of Cook county. A telegram was sent to Col. Collins, yesterday, which may have the effect of obtaining an answer to-day, which has long been waited for. It is hoped that something definite may be arrived at at once, as now the horse and wagon are grouping in darkness. In this connection, the following order from the Provost Marshal General will be read with interest. It is the same that has caused so wild an excitement in New York:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 1.—The attention of Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General, Deputy Provost Marshals and Enrolling Officers is called to the fact that the quotas assigned at the late call (of Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 men) must be reduced except by actual enlistments in the Army, navy and marine corps, before the 15th of January.

JAMES B. FRY, Prov. Mar. Gen.

It did not require much reading, it seems that this announcement made on Tuesday by the Secretary of War, that the call of the 19th of December, will not count upon the present quota for 300,000 men, and on the War Department is determined to have it so. This order is in addition to the deficiency of 25 per cent under the last call for 300,000, or that the 25 per cent deficit will be sponged out and the district stand even from the 19th of December. If the order to be the construction probably not less than Jan. —, will be regarded under the present call. If the latter view prevail not more than 1,800 will be called for. In the latter event the "shoddy" words which recruited men and paid small bounties in anticipation of the present call will have furnished the men and paid the bounties handsomely, so far as regards the present call. The large list of names from Ninth and Tenth Wards are soon in point.

During yesterday eleven men were recruited and received the county bounties, the prices paid ranged from $300 to $325. A substitute was paid $500.

The naval rendezvous was not receiving recruits yesterday, and will not, until the investigation into the affairs of the Recruiting Office ends.

The following is the number of recruits credited to the quota of each sub-district on the books of the War Fund Committee, up to date last evening:

First Ward	1	Hyde Park	3
Second Ward	5	Jefferson	0
Third Ward	0	Lake	10
Fourth Ward	0	Lake View	2
Fifth Ward	0	Lemont	0
Sixth Ward	0	Lyons	12
Seventh Ward	1	Lyons	0
Eighth Ward	0	Maine	1
Ninth Ward	0	New River	0
Tenth Ward	6	Niles	0
Eleventh Ward	0	Northfield	0
Twelfth Ward	0	Norwood	0
Thirteenth Ward	0	Palatine	11
Fourteenth Ward	0	Proviso	17
Fifteenth Ward	0	Rich	0
Seventeenth Ward	0	Schaumburg	13
Barrington	0	Thornton	1
Bremen	11	Wheeler	0
Calumet	0	Worth	0
Cicero	0		
Elk Grove	0		
Hanover	0	Total	306

These are distributed among the following battalions and regiments:

50th infantry	17	65th infantry	2
2d infantry	3	93d infantry	1
3d infantry	0	94th infantry	13
5th infantry	3	95th infantry	0
14th infantry	0	96th infantry	0
15th U. S. infantry	4	20th U. S. Colored	5
24th infantry	1	1st Cavalry	0
25th infantry	13	Mercantile Battery	5
1st Infantry	7	1st Artillery	7
19th U. S. infantry	1	2d artillery	0
30th infantry	3	Board of Trade Bat.	7
39th infantry	0	1st Sharpshooters	3
130th infantry	1	8th cavalry	13
2d Infantry	0	12th cavalry	0
7th infantry	16	15th cavalry	3
8th infantry	1	19th cavalry	11
42d infantry	0	2d Cavalry	0
58th infantry	3	9th cavalry	0
60th infantry	1	11th cavalry	1
64th infantry	0	16th cavalry	1
66th infantry	1	3d cavalry	9
82d infantry	5		
89th infantry	2	Total	306

THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Examinations Continued—Summary of the Evidence given on Yesterday.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the state of affairs at the Naval Rendezvous in this city, continued its sessions yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock.

P. L. Sherman, of the Hyde Park Committee, testified that before the late draft he was informed at the Naval Rendezvous that when recruits were called up to be mustered in they were credited according to the district in which they resided. Agreements with substitute brokers and recruits to secure men to be credited to Hyde Park. To this general rule there was one exception, and that was the case of Mr. McManus, at the Museum to-morrow evening. The Hallelujah Chorus from *Der Fridschutz* will be given immediately after "As you like it."

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SERMON CHANGE.—Yesterday Justice Miller issued a warrant for the arrest of a grocer upon Market street who is charged with the usual serious offense of attempting liberties with a young girl but eleven years of age. It was asserted before the magistrate that the child had been sent to purchase a few articles when the door was closed and the outrage attempted.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR REFUGEES.—The meeting to take further steps for providing an Industrial Home for refugees, which is to consist of 20 acres of land near this city has already been secured, will be held at Bryan Hall this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. The attendance of ladies, gentlemen and freedmen men is earnestly solicited, as well as that of all ladies interested in the movement. It is expected that the final organization will be perfected this afternoon, and the work begun.

DISTRICT VISITORS.—The District Visitors in connection with the Chicago Orphan Asylum are requested to meet this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock at the residence of Henry Keep, Esq., No. 261 West Washington street for reporting and advising upon the business of the week.

A portion of the District is yet unappropriated. All ladies connected with the Orphan Asylum who care to district visiting are cordially invited to be present.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. RANSOM.—We referred some time since to the movement to purchase the portrait of the late Brigadier General T. E. G. Ransom, (painted by Darling), by subscription, for the purpose of presenting it to the family of the deceased hero. It is the only portrait of him in existence, and was taken only a short while before his death. We understand that the subscription list, though containing the names of several prominent citizens, is not yet filled. The picture is on exhibition at the gallery of Messrs. Ahrend & Hoge, No. 117 Lake street.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK.—For the last four days the Washington Skating Park has been closed. During that time it has been flooded, and now the ice is in excellent condition. Visitors for the next few evenings can enjoy the poetry of motion by moonlight. A skating park flooded with the silver light of a full moon, and covered with joy and happy multitude, is a beautiful sight, and one well worth witnessing. On Friday night, the ordinary hours will be observed in the Washington Street Mission School, under whose auspices a Fair is to be held in the Skating Park Hall during Friday, Saturday and evening. The enterprise is one which, we doubt not, make a wide circle into the "cold" Washington lo-night and to-morrow night.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a young man named James Pringle, for some years employed by Messrs. Purington & Scranton, saltmakers, No. 207 South Water street, was instantly killed by falling from the loft of the building through all the hatchways into the cellar. He, with others, was engaged in hoisting coal, and, standing near the opening, was struck by the bucket, which caught a side-iron of about fifty feet. His head was badly crushed, and he died instantly. His body was relieved from its woes in two hours and a half after the fall. He was known as a faithful and upright man, and had, fully when twenty years of age, resided with his uncle on Waller street, near Reuben.

CORONER'S COURT.—In matter of the application of James Welsh and Hiller Williams for discharge or reduction of bail, Judge Williams yesterday said that he had been unable to examine the affidavit of the complainant, but that he would render a decision at the opening of the court this morning.

In the case entitled Emily E. Thorpe against Elnas B. Spencer, was tried before a jury, which was on action of assumpsit. The plaintiff claimed an indebtedness of $800 for certain military goods furnished defendant. The defendant claimed that the plaintiff contracted to make officers shoulder's straps of a different pattern from that which she made them of gilt; and that these were worth from 25 to 50 per cent less than if made of gold.

FIRST WARD DRAFT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the citizens of the First Ward was held at the Clybourn Corner House, on Tuesday evening, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the First Ward, do hereby request the Legislature of the State of Illinois to appropriate the sum of $300 for each volunteer, for the purpose of filling the quota of the State under the call of the 19th of December, for men; and that our Representatives be instructed to use their greatest influence to procure the passage of such act.

The meeting adjourned to Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock, at the same place.

The following subscription are now open at the office of Mr. Towne, the Treasurer, No. 100 Washington street. All citizens of the Ward may become members upon the payment of $45, which they are requested to do immediately.

DRY GOODS TRADE.—WAREHOUSE.—We notice that John V. Farwell & Co. are re-arranging their store fixtures so as to accommodate to the best advantage all the room in the building. Their business has, indeed, grown. John V. Farwell built this store, it was regarded by business men as a mammoth institution for the upper part of the city, but now it is occupied by other parties. Now the whole six stories are occupied by the firm, and the room has to be enlarged to accommodate their business. The success of this firm cannot fail to appreciate the improvements they are being made to facilitate the gigantic scale and accurate system of business which all aspects showing their growth. This firm may always be expected to be on hand in their business arrangements. Nothing seems to be left undone by them to meet the wants of the trade.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—The ladies of the First United Presbyterian Church will give a grand festival and fair, at Bryan Hall, on Friday and Saturday next, for the benefit of the Church. The distinctive features of the occasion will be the assortment in old country style of the scenes of a Scotch festival, and the sale of articles suitable for a social and comfortable life in Auld Scotia; songs, a piper in Highland costume and old Gaelic ballads. Among the latter "Auld Lang Syne" will have its appropriate place. The Fair will open on both days at 9 p. m., and the "Festival Scenes" will be given at 8 o'clock on each evening. Not the least of the attractions of the evening will be the striking display of the ladies of the Presbyterian Church. Tables also for dinner and supper will be served in the lower Hall from 12 to 2, and from 5 to 9 o'clock of each evening.

THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Examinations Continued—Summary of the Evidence given on Yesterday.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the state of affairs at the Naval Rendezvous in this city, continued its sessions yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock.

P. L. Sherman, of the Hyde Park Committee, testified that before the late draft he was informed at the Naval Rendezvous that when recruits were called up to be mustered in they were credited according to the district in which they resided. Agreements with substitute brokers and recruits to secure men to be credited to Hyde Park. To this general rule there was one exception, and that was stated. He was afterward informed by Capt. Harry that unless Hyde Park would pay to the county at large the county bounty would not be paid to them. The change was made and the county bounty paid. The names of substitutes sent to Col. Osborn, A. A. G., who consented that the men should be credited to the sub-district of Hyde Park. This Capt. Harry explained to Witness, when the conditions already set forth: operations at the Rendezvous.

Peter J. Smith, of the Second Ward, testified that since September, 1863, he had been in the substitute business. He was formerly of the firm of Murphy & Co., and is now of that of Smith & Nicholas. He had operated in Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit. Has furnished over a thousand men at the rendezvous. No office yet for the enlistment of negroes ever applied to him. Has further been testified as follows:

I wish to say that Capt. Harry is the third recruiting officer—out of some hundred between Concord, N. H., and Chicago, with whom I have had business relations, who has treated me with fairness, and I was not accepted. Furthermore, he ordered me as a favor to him to make a report. A man last month came to me at the Briggs House and asked me if I was not Peter J. Cox, a former partner of Murphy & Co. I responded in the affirmative. He said he was a deputy sheriff on the Mayor's staff and had considerable influence. He could get me through if I wished. I told him I was very current, was that they had information to that effect. He told me that he had a list of the men he was getting money to Capt. Harry. He said he wanted him represented through the latter. I then went to work for Cook county; Capt. Harry did not care for the citizens of the county. He told me if I would go down to Springfield with him and get a pass he could get a good fee. I told him if that were his business I would not go with him.

Two commissioners. I do not know their names—told me they had proof that I had paid money to Capt. Harry. Indeed I had paid him $100 before removed. Mr. Fleming, an enrolling officer, took recruits away from me and sent them to the Provost Marshal. I have the names of them. I would do all in his power to have Capt. Harry removed.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank L. Dubois, deposed that until he saw the affidavit of Capt. Lyman, he had no idea that the examining surgeon of the four private physicians employed by Capt. Harry—was a Dr. Livingstone, of Ashwood, and that his name was Ashwood, and that he was formerly employed as one of the railroad depots. He knew Dr. Livingstone, though he understood the practice of his profession.

G. L. Munro, a recruiting agent, testified that he had enlisted men for the Navy and knows that he had always been courteously treated, and that to the best of his knowledge Capt. Harry had dealt impartially by all.

W. F. Milligan, of the Tenth Ward Draft Committee, deposed that he visited Capt. Harry and was shown his authority for recruiting. The Tenth Ward Committee, in view of the grave, but excitement, rumors of malpractice at the Rendezvous, and became perfectly satisfied that they had unfairly dealt with them, as they had previously supposed to circulate a petition for his removal.

Wm. H. Rantzel, a substitute broker, testified that he had enlisted men for the Navy at the Capt. Harry's request, and that his business relations with Capt. Harry had been perfectly satisfactory. Witness once asked Capt. Harry to deviate from his rules in the way of holding credits in blank, as he had recruits in prison, but Capt. Harry refused to do so. Capt. Harry was emphatically opposed to fraud.

Capt. Harry was recalled. He deposed that he had invariably issued a duplicate of enlistment-certificate to be inserted in the substitute-application papers to parties who brought substitutes. In relation to Hyde Park recruits, he knew that several had been credited to that district by the Hyde Park Committee. Believing that many of the recruits were not residents of Hyde Park, the committee themselves acknowledging the same to him—and being well informed of the fact that they were picking up these men about the hall of the Rendezvous, he declined to give them certificates of enlistment, and sent them to the Provost Marshal's office, where they were brought to the attention of Mr. Hyde Park committee. Believing that many of the recruits offered were not residents of Hyde Park—the committee themselves acknowledging the same to him—and being well informed of the fact that they were picking up these men about the hall of the Rendezvous, he declined to give them certificates of enlistment, and sent them to the Provost Marshal's office, where they were brought to the attention of the district, chief Longworth. Owing to the absence of principal witnesses, the case was referred to the Provost Marshal General at Washington, and the Court adjourned sine die.

The Opera.

The genuine German Opera—for *Roberth Diabl's* Chicago written for the French stage, is now initially German throughout—is slowly but surely making its way against the prejudice of the public, the impudence as to the quality of the German voice, and the general idea which has been prevalent, that it could only be sung in Germany. The immense musical Germans are easily conquered and take the place at the fountain-fore-basement of music. Rudolf Lehmann, who has been singing in the opera of *D'Affreuse*, over which he is loved so many years and died before starting, don't prove anything. The melodies are those of the people, directly married, the concerted pieces elaborately worked up, and the choruses grand. The orchestra is perfect in harmony, while the accompaniment is superb. It is the descriptive accompaniment of the *Diabolic* of the second act, where such wierd and thrilling effects are produced by the orchestra, forming a somber and majestic background to the delicious transition of the strings not the warbling of the flutes. In the first act, the brightness and finish, I believe they will compare favorably with those of our most celebrated ma-

Wishing you a continuation of the success you so eminently deserve, I am very truly yours,

W. R. BASSFORD.

New York, December 17th, 1864.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences was held at the rooms of the Institution on Tuesday evening, Mr. J. W. Blatchford in the chair. After the election of new members the report of the Curator, Prof. Agassiz, Messrs. Kennicott and Stimpson were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Their report being made by the members, as follows:

President—E. Andrews.
First Vice President—D. Thompson.
Second Vice President—R. F. Culver.
Corresponding Secretary—Robert Kennicott.
Recording Secretary—W. A. Nason.
Librarian—Dr. G. Reher.

Another recent addition is the "Maiden Rock" lying off the mouth of the Chippewa river in the Northern Mississippi, for a gentleman of this city, and placed upon exhibition here for a few days. It is splendidly executed, and the likeness, as well with its occupants, is nature itself, and the gulls and the boat are life-like and natural.

"Rejected Love Tokens" by V. Nolting, accompanied the painting of Hiersbach. This is an exceedingly beautiful picture, and powerful in tone, with much of originality. It is grand.

We noticed too among the arrivals a large painting by Seeling, two or three fruit pieces by Hall, and a fine picture of a Scotch lassie, by Ehrgott, also a scene among the Adirondack, near the home of John Brown, by Reed; but the growing twilight warned us to relinquish our task for another hour or two, our readers may study them for themselves. As Noir cannot be spoken too highly of, we may be excused from saying how grateful than is a visit to the Gallery, No. 117 Lake street.

ALTERS.—The office of the Circuit Clerk is about these days the center of attraction to those who are exercised in view of the approaching draft. It is now ascertained that our foreign population that more are declaring their intention to become citizens, thus taking out their protection papers. The Circuit Court has been in session for the past two or three days, and the number of applicants, during the first papers since Jan. 1, 1865, in the office of the Circuit Clerk:

Queen Victoria, 19; King of Saxony, 2; Grand Duke of Baden, 4; Queen of Great Britain, 87; King of Wurtemberg, 2; King of Belgium, 4; Emperor of France, 3; King of Bavaria, 2; Prince of Schwarzenberg Rudolstadt, 1; King of Denmark, 2; Emperor of Austria, 3; Elector of Hesse, 1; Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerien, 1; King of Hanover, 2; Free City of Hamburg, 2; Grand Duke of Oldenburg, 1; Grand Duke, during the same period, over 100 have made affidavit of alienage, upon which to procure exemption.

LOCAL MATTERS

"My Corns, Oh, my Corns!"—Dr. Clement cures corns, bunions, diseased nails, ingrowed joints, and all kindred ailments of the feet, at room 20, Matteson House. jal3-ed10-11

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.—Messrs. Hunt, Barbour & Hale, of New York, and 7 Lake street, are receiving a large and handsome line of Delaines, Armures, Prints and Domestics, to which they invite the attention of the trade.

DR. JAMES.—It is said by those having had the benefit of his services, that Dr. James, of this resident, to have no superior in the treatment of private diseases. In this capacity, Dr. James has been practicing in New Orleans fifteen years, thirteen years of which time conducting one of the largest hospitals in the South. United States. James has testimonials as regard his professional acquirements, from as high medical authority as is to be found in the United States. See his cards in the press of the South.

DR. PEMBER has been located in Chicago for the last three years. Office 96 Randolph street, up stairs. Consultations invitable. Read his silver-plated card, elsewhere, headed "Dr. James." jan13-ed3-11

The London Times—Investigating sewing machines and writes and endorses as American machines only those of the Reputation of WHEELER & WILSON Machine, which is the ONE best calculated FOR Movements, makes the seam strong by means of a ROTATING HOOK."

GEO. B. CHITTENDEN & KOOP,
General Agents for the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and North Indiana. Salesroom and office, 155 Lake street. jal1-ed6-31

SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE.

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Persons suffering from Throat and Lung diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis or other affections of the chest, should at once avail themselves of the treatment at the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, Dr. Ayer Proprietor, McCormick's building, corner Dearborn and Randolph streets. Consultations strictly confidential. The remedies are prompt in action and permanent in their effects, and have been tested in a few weeks which, if neglected become incurable.

ja13-ed19-31

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them since I first tried them. They do just better of that which I began to think well of."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For throat troubles they are a specific."
N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no opium nor anything deleterious."
DR. J. A. HAYES.

"An elegant combination for coughs."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"I recommend their use to public speakers."
REV. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in bronchial affections."
REV. S. GRIFFIN, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial in relieving a cough that is a consequence of severe exertion."
REV. R. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat at once."
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure and obtain the genuine.

ja15-ed13-11&14-T&Su

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.—Messrs. Hunt Barbour & Hale (late of Nos. 5 and 7 Lake Street, are now receiving a large and handsome line of Delaines, Armures, Prints and Domestics, to which they invite the attention of the trade.

ja13-ed26-28

13TH Allens Certificates, Substitute, and Volunteer Enlistment Blanks, for sale at the TRIBUNE Office, $1.00 per quire. jy11-tf

"Photograph Albums."—McNally & Co. 81 Dearborn street, have a large assortment of Albums which they are selling very low. Call and examine for yourself. jal1-ed27-31-w&sat

"STARTLING FOR 1865."—McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have a very large assortment of Albums which they are selling very low. Call and examine for yourself. jal1-ed26-31-W&S

Sozodont.—An article that is at once a tooth preserver and breath purifier, and yet so pleasant and convenient to use that its exceeding popularity does not surprise any one. Time has fully established the fact that the Sozodont possesses these excellent qualities, and the proprietor of it has legitimately acquired the right to a position upon every toilet table. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

jal5-ed7-31-w&sat

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. A first-class Telegraph Office for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

13TH Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. R. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. jal3-ed7-31

13TH Diocese of the Nerrons, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment by expert medical specialist. Pamphlet free. Address, in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct4-ly7-3m

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*6:45 p. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Janesville Accommodation	4:15 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Woodstock Accom	*2:30 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	7:30 a. m.	7:30 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	*5:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Elgin	4:30 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*8:30 a. m.	*12:40 p. m.
Detroit Express	*6:30 p. m.	*6:50 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*8:30 p. m.	*12:40 p. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	12:45 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—INDIANA CENTRAL.		
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Lightning Express	*12:00 m.	*3:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*12:30 p. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Exp'ss, via Adrian	*10:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*8:00 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*12:00 p. m.
Steuben Exp'ss, daily	*3:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:10 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Chi. & Louisville Exp's	10:00 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
(Connects at Crestline with Cleveland Express.)		
Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	6:35 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
Arrive at Crestline	6:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	1:30 a.m.
" N. York	12:15 p.m.	12:00 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
" Allentown			
" N. York	10:27 p.m.	12:00 m.	6:45 p.m.
Philadel.			
" Baltimore	7:40 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
" Washington	10:10 p.m.	10:35 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
CINCINNATI AND MIAMI.			
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.	
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	
(Indianapolis and Cincinnati.)			
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.	
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.			
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.	
Night Express	*5:00 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.	
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p. m.		
Hyde Park Train	*8:40 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.	
" "	*4:00 p. m.	*5:45 p. m.	
" "	*5:30 p. m.	*6:30 p. m.	
CHICAGO, ALTON AND SPRINGFIELD.			
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.	
Night Express